UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/613,083	07/10/2000	John R. Ehrman	STL9-2000-0055	9437

47069 7590 07/20/2005		EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 07/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 June 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20050718

DETAILED ACTION

1.　　This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 6/1/2005.

　　　　This action is made Final.

2.　　Claims 1-24 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 9, and 17 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3.　　The information disclosure statement filed 9/23/2004 fails to comply with 37 CFR

1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent; <u>each publication</u> or that

portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to

be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not

been considered. The references whose copies are missing have been crossed out indicating the

references which have not been considered, because their <u>hard copies are missing from the case</u>.

Applicant states that the IDS was filed in compliance with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), and that the

missing references (books) were filed in the same box as the IDS (page 8, lines 11-19). It is

noted that the IDS is not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), because the references are

missing from the case. The examiner has looked for them, and could not find them. Therefore,

these missing book references cannot be considered until they are present in the case.

Drawings

4.　　The drawings filed on 7/10/2000 have been accepted by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1-24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the

applicant's disclosure (pages 3-7, filed on 7/10/2000), in view of Edberg et al, hereinafter Edberg

(Pat. # 5,793,381, 8/11/1998, as disclosed by the applicant on 2/2/2001).

Regarding independent claim 1, applicant discloses the translation of a text string—

"abcDEF" from an non-Unicode format—"SBCS"-- to Unicode (page 5, lines 10-28). A

Hexadecimal encoding of the non-Unicode text string—*constant*-- is created, and *stored in*

memory locations (boxes enclosing the character encoding) found in computer memory (lines

19-21).

Moreover, applicant discloses the translation of the text string—"abcDEF" as stored in

hexadecimal code in memory to Unicode format hexadecimal code, and replacing the same

characters with Unicode code stored in memory—*storing the Unicode character string in the*

constant, creating a string of Unicode characters stored in memory; associating a string of non-

Unicode characters with the constant which is stored in the memory of the computer (page 5,

lines 10-28).

Furthermore, the applicant fails to explicitly disclose: *retrieving a specification in which the non-Unicode character string is encoded, and translating the non-Unicode character string...responsive to the specification of the code page.* However, Edberg teaches a code converter stored in a computer readable medium for converting non-Unicode strings to Unicode using a mapping table—*code page*-- containing the Unicode or "second character encoding" for converting the non-Unicode string to Unicode (col.3, lines 57-61, and col.4, lines 10-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of applicant, and Edberg, because this would provide the benefit of quickly providing a central location in memory, where the conversion code would be found, thus avoiding the time consuming task of looking for codes scattered throughout the computer memory.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, applicant discloses the translation of a text string—"abcDEF" from a non-Unicode format—"SBCS"-- to Unicode (page 5, lines 10-28).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, applicant discloses the translation of a text string—"<wxyz>" from a non-Unicode format—"pure DBCS"-- to Unicode (page 7, lines 1-17).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, applicant discloses the translation of a text string—"AB<wxyz>CD" from a non-Unicode format—"mixed SBCS/DBCS"-- to Unicode (page 6, lines 1-24).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, applicant discloses the translation of a text string—"abcDEF"-- from a non-Unicode format—"SBCS"-- to Unicode (page 5, lines 10-28). The applicant fails to explicitly disclose: *the translation is performed by the computer according to a scope, the scope specifying a portion of a computer program subject to the translation.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to translate the portion of the computer program, because the applicant teaches above the use of Unicode format. This would provide the advantage of providing a standardized data encoding for computer programs created, and exchanged from countries using different encoding schemes.

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 5, applicant discloses the translation of a text string—"abcDEF"-- from a non-Unicode format—"SBCS"-- to Unicode (page 5, lines 10-28). the applicant fails to explicitly disclose: *the scope is global, the global scope specifying that the translation applies to the entire computer program.* However, Edberg teaches a code converter stored in a computer readable medium for converting non-Unicode strings, such as all strings input into an email document, to Unicode using a mapping table—*code page*-- containing the Unicode or "second character encoding" for converting the non-Unicode string to Unicode (col.2. lines 1-67, col.3, lines 57-61, and col.4, lines 10-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of the applicant, and Edberg, because Edberg teaches ensuring the fidelity between back and forth translation between different data encodings. This would provide the advantage of providing a

standardized data encoding for documents created, and exchanged from countries using different

encoding schemes.

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 5, applicant discloses the translation of a text

string—"<wxyz>" (subsequent to the SBCS, and mixed string) from a non-Unicode format—

"pure DBCS"-- to Unicode (page 7, lines 1-17). The applicant fails to explicitly disclose: *the*

local scope specifying the subsequent portion of the computer program. However, it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have translated

the subsequent portion of the computer program, because the applicant teaches above the use of

Unicode format. This would provide the advantage of providing a standardized data encoding for

computer programs(text strings) created, and exchanged from countries using different encoding

schemes.

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 5, applicant discloses the translation of a text

string—"abcDEF" (*specific constant* portion or scope) from a non-Unicode format—"SBCS"--

to Unicode (page 5, lines 10-28).

Claims 9-16 are directed towards a method for implementing the article of manufacture

found in claims 1-8 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claims 17-24 are directed towards a computer system for implementing the article of

manufacture found in claims 1-8 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments filed 6/1/2005 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive. Applicant indicates that page 5 of the cited application fails to disclose the creation

of a constant having Unicode, and then associating non-Unicode string of characters with the

constant (page 8, parag.1). The Examiner disagrees, because the Applicant discloses the

translation of the text string—"abcDEF" as stored in hexadecimal code in memory—*constant*--

to Unicode format hexadecimal code, and replacing the same characters with Unicode code

stored in memory—*storing the Unicode character string in the constant, creating a string of*

Unicode characters stored in memory; associating a string of non-Unicode characters with the

constant which is stored in the memory of the computer (page 5, lines 10-28). In this case, the

text string, and the hexadecimal code of the string, are associated via the translation of the one

representation into the other.

Moreover, the Applicant indicates that there has not been any citation teaching the

translation of the non-Unicode character string associated with the constant into Unicode (page

8, parag. 2). The Examiner disagrees, because Applicant discloses the translation of a text

string—"abcDEF" from an non-Unicode format—"SBCS"-- to Unicode (page 5, lines 10-28). A

Hexadecimal encoding of the non-Unicode text string—*constant*-- is created, and *stored in*

memory locations (boxes enclosing the character encoding) found in computer memory (lines

19-21). The applicant fails to explicitly disclose: *retrieving a specification in which the non-*

Unicode character string is encoded, and translating the non-Unicode character

string...responsive to the specification of the code page. However, Edberg teaches a code

converter stored in a computer readable medium for converting non-Unicode strings to Unicode

using a mapping table—*code page*-- containing the Unicode or "second character encoding" for

converting the non-Unicode string to Unicode (col.3, lines 57-61, and col.4, lines 10-67). It

would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

have combined the teachings of applicant (translating non-Unicode to Unicode), and Edberg (use

of mapping table for translating from one string to a second formatted string), because this would

provide the benefit of quickly providing a central location in memory, where the conversion code

would be found, thus avoiding the time consuming task of looking for codes scattered throughout

the computer memory.

Claims 2-8, 10-16, and 18-24 are rejected at least based on the rationale set forth above.

Regarding claims 6, 14, and 14, the Applicant contend that Edberg does not teach

anywhere specifying a scope or portion of a program to be translated (page 9, parag.7). Edberg

teaches a code converter stored in a computer readable medium for converting non-Unicode

strings, such as *all strings* -- *the scope is global* --input into an email document, to Unicode using

a mapping table—*code page*-- containing the Unicode or "second character encoding" for

converting the non-Unicode string to Unicode (col.2. lines 1-67, col.3, lines 57-61, and col.4,

lines 10-67). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to have combined the teachings of the applicant, and Edberg, because Edberg teaches

ensuring the fidelity between back and forth translation between different data encodings. This

would provide the advantage of providing a standardized data encoding for documents created,

and exchanged from countries using different encoding schemes.

Regarding claims 7, and 15, and 23, the Applicant states that the local scope is not taught

or suggested by the cited portion of the reference (page9, parag.9-page 10, parag.3). applicant

discloses the translation of a text string—"<wxyz>" (subsequent to the SBCS, and mixed string)

from a non-Unicode format—"pure DBCS"-- to Unicode (page 7, lines 1-17). Although, the

applicant fails to explicitly disclose: *the local scope specifying the subsequent portion of the*

computer program. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention to have translated the subsequent portion of the computer program,

because the applicant teaches above the use of Unicode format for the translation of text strings.

This would provide the advantage of providing a standardized data encoding for computer

programs(text strings) created, and exchanged from countries using different encoding schemes.

Regarding claims 8, 16 and 24, the Applicant states that the constant specific scope is not

taught or suggested by the cited portion of the reference (page10, parag.4-7). The Applicant's

prior art specification discloses the translation of a text string—"abcDEF" (*specific constant*

portion or scope) from a non-Unicode format—"SBCS"-- to Unicode (page 5, lines 10-28).

Conclusion

8.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

I.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner

can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please

allow at least one business day.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be

obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, go to http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair. Should you have any questions about

access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866

217-9197 (toll-free).

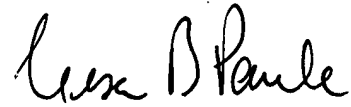Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
Or faxed to:

- **(703) 703-872-9306, {(571)-273-8300 as of July 15, 2005}** (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)

CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
7/18/05